HATS DISAPPEARING .- It is estimated that AND AND TEARING.—It is committed that know, of No. 21s Fuiton-st, cor. of Recadeny, and 533 Broad-way, has sold at least a million of Hars during the last ten-morths. His Summin Hars are all the race, and you will find home everywhere. You will also find a large lot remaining at its stores of at least thirty different kinds.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING .- We beg to inform

any house in the trade.

D. Devlin & Co., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway. 500 PAIRS BLACK CASSIMERE PANTS, manufac

ured for a Broadway store, worth # 0, for #5 50. Blue Dress OATS, #10. Zephyr Lassimere SUITS, #10. At EVANS', LOTHING WARRHOUSE, Nos. 65 and 68 Fulton-st. Pianos.-Purchasers desiring a good instru-PIANOS.—Purchasers desiring a good instrument, one guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or purchasemoney refunded, at the lowest possible price, should eat at the
great Maske Stone of Horaca Waters, No. 533 Brookway,
whose associated of celebrated Pianos is the largest in the
United States; prices so low as to dely competition, and terms
as accommodating as to adapt themselves to the condition of
all. See names of the following celebrated makers whose Piamas are constantly in store: Horace Waters' Modern Improved
Pianos, T. Gilbert & Co to Premium Pianos with or without
Acolian, Hallett & Cumston's Woodward & Howa's and Jacob
Chickering's Boston Pianos, and in addition, those of five other
New-York makers, accomod-hand Pianos at great hargains.
Pianos to rest, and reut allowed on purchases. Sole Agency for
the sale of S. D. & H. W. SMITH's Premium MELODEONS, runed
the equal temperament.

CARPETINGS.-PETERSON & HUMPHREY NO 379 Broadway, comer of White-st, are now seeing off their entire stock of The Carrier Sail 15 per cent less than Fall prices. Will open on the 15th August as entire stock of Fall prices, patterns are 15 force exhibited in this country, Importations, patterns are 15 force exhibited in this country.

#### IMPORTANT NEWS.

VALUE OF RICH'S IMPROVED "In the fire of the 3d inst., which consumed the brick building occupied by Mr. John T. Thomas, opposite the Gas Works in this city, was a cast of the above description, containing the Books, Papers and Money of Mr. Thomas, and anthough the Books, Papers and Money of Mr. Thomas, and anthough the Building was destroyed, or opening the Safe, the contents were found undisturbed, and in the same order and condition as when pleased there, except a slight dissolvation to the projecting ends of a few papers, and the backs of one or two books, caused by the steam senerated in the Safe while at the greatest heat."

Ang. 6, 1855. C. H. Camprillo, Agent, Savannah, Geo. I take pleasure in corroborating the foregoing stat-ment, and in addition would add, that the books are now in use.

Ang. 6, 1855. T. T. Thomas, Savannah, Geo. A large assortment, with Fowder-proof Locks, for asie ny the cuberibers, who are sale proprierors of the recently putented La Beige Lock, and only masers of Safes combining Rich's end Wilders's Patents.

TOOKING-GLASSES. FOR THE FALL TRADE, at "WILDER'S SALAMANDER SAFES."

LOOKING-GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, at greatly requeed prices. Buyers are invited to examine of stock before purchasing elsewhere. Richards, Kingsland & Co., Manufactory, No. 110 Chambers-st., New York.

HAVANA—NEW-ORLEANS. — Steamship CRES-CEST CITY. Copt. 8000 wan, will sail on PRIDAY, 17th, at 2 P. M. Freight for New-Pricans will be received on the 15th and 18th. Passage can now be taken at the office. No. 177 West at , corner of Warren at.

#### TUTTL 'S EMPORIUM

English, French, OF English, French, Orman and American Fancy Goods, Novelties, and Toys, No. 345 Broadway.

A great CURE for FEMALE COMPLAINTS will be found in Holloway's Christian and Pills. The wonderful cures effected by these medicines in complaints incidental to funcies is so extraordinary as to astroich the greatest physi-cians. Solid at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden lane. New York, and No. 244 Strand London; and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 625 cents, and \$1 per box.

Consemption, "Ac., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Surfay excespees) from 8 until 5 o'clock, treats Coussamption, and may Diseases of the Heart, and all Chronic Diseases of Majo and Females. Consultation (See. Dr. S. S. Fitch, author of "Six Lectures on

Thousands of Ague sufferers yearly use Fever Thousands of Ague sufferers yearly use feve owing to Assenic, Quoisse, Mercury, or other dead, y posson which, though they often "break the chills" for a short time are sure to lay the foundation of wretched muladies that deas only with life. But the wenderful efficiely of Rhodra's Fever and Acte Curse, or Anthora to Malanta, is equaled only its singular innocence; and in proof of this the cortificate of the most celebrated chemist in the United States, James R Gillen, M. D., is standed to every bottle.

Gro. H. Bates, Wholessin agent, No. 132 Water st., and for sale by C. H. Ring, C. V. Chickener & Co., and Druggist generally.

Distribute have been experienced by many of our citizens; and to those afflicted we confindly recommend the Chougha Connac Bitters, a newly-disc evered media atto breake or a pleasant and reliable character, insuring a most speedy cure for all and attacks. The Agency for this European preventive is at the corner of bassau and John-sta, in this city.

WIGS! WIGS!! WIGS!! WIGS!!!

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. WIGS AND TOUFERS.—The best in the world, the admiration of composseurs, the ensy of imisators. Said and applied at No. 283 Broadway, take private rooms.) The largest stock of Wigs and Toupees in America, also BACTHELOR'S Modards Cresm, for preserving the blair.

REMOVED—BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL,
BRASS SPRING TRUSSES,
brial gives, and money returned if not satisfactory. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

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Stock Money, Cotton, Grain, and other Markets,

specially reported for The Tribune.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUTE is furnished to subscribers at
these sates: One copy for One Year, \$3; Two copies, \$5;

Five copies, \$11 28. Single copies, in wrappers, can be ob
camed at the counter in the Publication Office this morning.

Price 5 cents.

THE FRUIT CROY .- The circular of the North-wes tern Fruit Growers' Association, which announces the Fruit Growers' annual meeting for 25th of September, to be held at Burlington, Iowa, makes the following statement with regard to the fruit crop:

"In many portions of the Union the season has proved unusually propulous, and there will be a heavy yield of fruit. In others, frosts early in the season destroyed the hopes of cultivators."

From the specimens of fruit in our New-York City

markets we might judge that quantity is the only good feature of this year's crop. We have looked in vain for the last four weeks for a peach which is entable, although peaches have been brought in by ship-loads It would seem that the windfalls of apples, pears and peaches are all that have yet reached market. We trust that some of the choice fruits will soon arrive, and that they will not all be sent abroad.

An Englishman states that when in Great Britain he regarded American apples as superior to any other, but since be has been here, now over two years, he has arrived at the conclusion that good apples are more scarce here than in England. We trust that this acason will alter his views on this subject when the heavy yield spoken of above reaches our markets.

The Lancaster Eagle says, "The evidence that a Atchison joined the Know-Nothings in Washington "City for the avowed purpose of making use of its "means to carry Slavery into Kansas, is in existence and can be produced."

# New York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1855.

We shall print, for regular subscribers, over 133,000 opies of the Werkly Tribune, of this week. It is, without toubt, the best advertising medium in the country. This is the sat day for receiving advertisements for this week's issue. Price. Fifty Cents a line.

The steamship America, from Liverpool for Boston, with one week's later news from Europe, is now in her eleventh day out, and fully due at Halifax; and Union, from Havre and Southsmpton for this port, is in her fourteenth day out. We hope to be able to announce the arrival of both vessels in our Evening Edition.

There appears in our columns this morning a duly-authorized call for the usual Whig Ward Meetings for the choice of delegates to State, Senstorial, Judicial, County, Assembly and Ward Nominating Conventions. We advise all speculators in politics-it makes no difference whether they usually call themselves Whigs or not-to go in and make what they can. Very few of the substantial, quiet, unselfish thousands who have always cast seven-eighths of the Wnig votes will be present at these meetings, and it will be all "pull Dick, pull" t'other fellow, among the political gamblers. Nobody has any idea that a Whig ticket, pure and simple, can be chosen in our City this Fall-but there will be plenty of candidates for Whig nominations was believe they can also get on the Know-Nothing, the Reform, the Liquor, the Republican or some other ticket, and so are willing to bleed reasonably to secure this or that delegation. Put them through, Messrs. Gamblers! you know how, and they are jelly green, a good many of them. They will be wiser and sadder three months hence, and you will have helped them cut some of their wisdom teeth. They are eager to dance to your music, and why should n't they pay the fiddler?

We presume the Know-Nothings have already set their pegs for carrying these conventions outright, but they may slip up in part, as they did last year. We shall look on and report progress as developments present themselves. And if anybody calculates that five thousand votes are to be gained for any ticket here merely by calling it Whig, he will find himself mistaken. We trust candidates who would as soon be called Whigs as anything else will be chosen, but not because of that name.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening the nomination by the Mayor of Robert Kelly, Esq , for the office of City Chamberlain was confirmed by a unanimous vote. An important communition was received from the Counsel to the Corperation in relation to the liability of the City for damages sustained in certain cases, in consequence of the piers being out of repair. The subject of providing the farmers with more market-room was referred to the Committee on Markets. An appropriation of \$15,000 was made to defray the expense incurred in taking the Census of 1855.

The progress of fusion in Massachusetts is ouward. Preparations have been made for a grand meeting to-morrow, as will be seen by our teregraphic dispatch.

Twelve thousand of the voters of Maine met in convention yesterday to further the great sketch of their proceedings by telegraph.

We have a few words about the Texas election which indicate that Pease, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected.

The telegraph brings some important news from Mexico. The Revolutionists tell of some valuable achievements, and seem to be certain of ultimate success.

# JUST SUPPOSE

That there were no lawyers who could be hired for a thousand dollars a head to plot and aid in the defeat and subversion of the benignant policy of Prevention by which our State is now striving to diminish and restrict the prevalence of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime-

That no legal functionaries, chosen and paid by the People of New-York to uphold and enforce the laws and to conserve good morals and the public well-being, could be tempted by present pelf or the hope of more lucrative places to take sides against the laws and in favor of their violators-

And that no judges could be impelled to decide that the Prohibitory Law means precisely what they know, and all men know, that its framers never intended it should mean-

So that the Prohibitory Law should be upheld and enforced, and the Liquor Traffic thereby arrested and extinguished-

Who believes that there would be less virtue. thrift and happiness, or more vice, want and wretchedness, in our State? Who does not know in his soul that the public good would thereby be in every respect promoted?

Men and brethren! think of these things

# THE MODERN HOBBISTS.

Nothing in this world is more curious than the permutations of opinions. It is now just about two centuries since the publication of the Leviathan of Hobbes-a work which made a great deal of noise in its day, earning for its author the reputation of being an atheist, and, what was still worse, destitute of any discornment of the moral difference between right and wrong. The paradoxes of Hobbes, atter leading to great disputes, fell into oblivion; but after slumbering in forgetfulness for more than a century they have been lately revived-this time by a set of persons, Dectors of Divinity and others, who claim an ultra degree of piety, and pretend to sit in the very highest seats of our American synagogue. But though the professors of this doctrine, in Hobbes's time and now, belong apparently to such different classes, a little examination will serve to show that in both cases the doctrine sprang from much the same motives.

Hobbes, not naturally a bad man, but timid and excessively fond of peace, in the civil war that had sprang up in England between the Royalists and the Puritans, had, as was natural to a man of that character, taken the Royalist side. The war ended, however, in the Dietatorship of Cromwell; and Hobbes, who was tired of fighting and of civil contention, published his book by way of spology for

mitting without a struggle or a sigh to Cromwell's absolute, usurped authority. The doctrine of the Leviathan was, that might makes right, that the only real difference between right and wrong depends on the law, and that the whole duty of man consists in obeying such laws as may be put forth by those who-no matter how-attain to the supreme authority.

The new Hobbists of our day are also, so far as their private and personal character is concerned, good sort of men enough; but like Hobbes excessively timid, frightened as he was at the idea of an approaching struggle, and like him regarding peace, no matter at what expense it may be purchased, as the greatest of all possible blessings, to secure which there is no despotism that is not to be patiently submitted to. Accordingly they insist, as Hobbes did, that there is no law higher than the law of the land, and that the despotism of the slaveholders ought to be patiently submitted to, since the whole duty of man consists in obedience to the legislative authority, no matter by whom usurped or for what purposes exercised. Among the most zealous apostles of this mod-

ern Hobbism is to be reckoned The Boston Traceller, which in a recent article on "the increas-"ing contempt of the law" treats its readers to a remarkable homily on this topic. After alluding to the late instances of Lynch Law in Wiscopsin and the late riots at Louisville, The Traveller-which, as we had occasion to mention the other day, claims specially to represent the moral and theological ideas of the original planters of New-England-proceeds in the fol-

planters of New-England—proceeds in the following characteristic strain:

"It cannot be denied that this spirit has been fostered and encouraged of late years by men, some of
them of position and influence in the community, who
have advanced and supported the dangerous and destructive dectrine of a 'higher law. This doctrinleacs necessarily to an abnegation of all law; for if
every man is allowed to be his own judge of the propriety of any law, and to refer to his own conscience
to determine whether or not he shall render obedience
to the enactments of the constituted authorities, it is
evident trust we might as well have no law at all. The
judgment of men is very apt to be perverted, and
"permicious as the higher-law doctrine is, it has found
meny advocates, and its practical results have been

many advocates, and its practical results have been witnessed in outrages which have been committed by the excited multitudes who have opposed the execution of obnoxious laws. And we would remark that Higher-Lawism is not confined to one section of the country. It exists, in principle if not in name, among the cullifiers and secessionists of the South, as well as among the extremeists of the North. We consider that to the inculcations of the advocates of this doctrine, the recent outrages against law and order which have disgraced our country, are in a great measure attributable. By intemperate comments upon the laws of the land, by impugning the motives of legislators; by undervaluing and abusing the judiciary, and by holding up the officers of the law to ridicule and contempt; the higher-law advocates have done much toward creating a disregard for law among the people, and toward encouraging that lawless spirit which always exists to a greater or less extent in a certain class in the comer-Lawism is not confined to one section of the coma greater or less extent in a certain class in the com munity, but which would never dare to make an open demonstration without such encouragement."

Now it may be, as The Traveller says, that "conscience is a very elastic faculty;" nevertheless, we do not precisely see how it is to be dispensed with in the administration of human affairs. A cable that sometimes stretches and sometimes contracts is still better than no cable at all. The only practical question seems in fact to be whether men shall be governed as to matters of right and wrong by their own consciences or by those of other people. We prefer to be governed by our own; and we apprehend that at bottom The Traveller, so far as its own case is concerned, is much of the same opinion. The only difference between us we suspect to be that The Traveller is not willing to allow anybody to have a conscience but itselfinsisting that in consideration of the general elasticity of consciences, the conscience of everybody else ought to be made to pull with its own, at least in the matter of the Fugitive Slave law, to which, however touchy and tender on many other points the conscience of The Tran eller may be, it finds no difficulty in submitting.

In a paragraph introduced between the two we have quoted above, our cotemporary inquires how the friends of prohibitory liquor legislation would like to have the doctrine of a higher law and of the supremacy of the individual conscience applied to that sort of laws? To which we answer-That when the opposition to the Maine Law finds no other support than conscience and respect for the higher law, the Maine Law will already have triumphed When the Devil has no other resource except to quote Scripture and to prowl about in the disguise of a Christian minister, pretending to have a conscience, he has ceased to be a formidable adversary. Unfortunately, the liquor sellers are not vet reduced to that desperate expedient.

We lament, as much as any one can those instances of insubortination which it has chosen as its text on this occasion; but is there no other explanation of them except that given by The Traveller? Is it absolutely certain that the increasing contempt of law of which that print complains, is to be solely ascribed to the recent promulgation of "higher law" heresies? Is it not possible that the disgraceful positions into which the law has recently been brought, by those entrusted with the making of it, and the administration of it, may have had something to do with the contempt into which it is said to have fallen! With Congresses such as those which enacted the Fugitive Slave Act and the Nebraska swindle, with Legislatures like the protended one of Kansas, with courts like those over which Judges Kane and Grier and Chief Justice Lewis preside, with Executives like Frank Pierce, we should like to know what is to prevent the law from falling into contempt ! In such a case the wonder is not that it does so fall: it would be a wonder if it did not.

As to the mobs and riots and Lynch-law executions which the Traveller so justly condemns, is ought to recollect that the use of such means was first introduced into the conduct of our affairs some twenty years since, with the tacit connivance, if not the open approval, of the class of moralists and politicians to which the Traveller belongs, as a compendious method of keeping the peace by putting down the abolitionists, and silencing all discussion of the question of Slavery; and though they may now be applied to other persons, yet to attempt to fix any responsibility for that on the shoulders of the higher-law men, shows either great ignorance or great meanness.

#### POST-OFFICE STATISTICS-BRANCH OFFICES.

In addition to the important improvements in our Post-Office which we so greatly need, there are many of minor importance, demanded alike by the convenience of the public and the profit of the Department. Perforated stamps would save a vast amount of labor. When the useless way-bills are done away with, another giving over the contest, and for sub- | great saving will be made. There is a conven- | their ruin was effected; and it is not too much | line of propellers.

ience enjoyed by the British public in mailing | to say that there are this day a thousand more letters that we might and should have. This is the privilege of mailing letters after the box is closed, and within five minutes of the actual departure of the mail.

In the administration of our Post-Office we do not have the full and satisfactory statistics that are given by the British postal authorities. In Great Britain the number of letters written and mailed annually is given, and separate statements of the number of "district post" ("drop") letters and "general post letters" in London, and the number of letters in each of the three kingdoms-England, Scotlant and Ireland. All these facts are of great importance to the statesman and to the chief of a department. The efficiency, prosperous condition and general working of an important branch of government cannot be properly understood without full and reliable statistics. Without way-bills there is no difficulty, delay or trouble in counting letters. They are always counted in the L ndon office and estimated in the other offices. This gives an approximation near enough to the exact truth for all practical purposes. Postmasters should be paid salaries or fees in proportion to the amount of business done-in proportion to the number of letters and papers mailed and received-as well as a commission on stamps sold. As many buy their postage stamps in various places, it would not be equitable to have the entire pay of a Postmaster depend on his sale of stamps.

There is one great improvement we need and must have when we have a Money-order Office, and when we have our management of dead letters on a proper footing. That is, two or three large central offices, possessing in some respects the powers of the General Post-Office. These should form branches of the General Post-Office, and should attend to all the business within a certain defined district, so far as relates to dead letters, to the business of the Moneyorder Office, and the sale of postage-stamps ard some other local affairs. They would relieve the central office at Washington of many matters of business detail that could be as well attended to in that locality, and with far greater celerity. With such an office in California, all dead letters could at once be sent in, opened and returned to the writers in a sixth part of the time that they could be to go to and from Washington City. An unlimited supply of postage stamps should be kept, and all money order accounts sent to this Branch office. There might be one such office in Californa, for the Pacific States, one in New-Orleans for the Southwest, and one at St. Louis for the North-west. The Department at Washington could attend to all the business for the central, porthern and eastern portions of the Union. These branches of the General Post-Office should be under the charge of an officer who has had long experience in the Department at Washington.

The accounts and details are no more and no less whether attended to at San Francisco or Washington, and necessarily there is no great difference of expense. Of course accounts of all business transacted at the Branch Post Offices must be transmitted regularly to the Post-Office Department at the seat of Government. It is a fact too notorious to be denied, that the local wants of the people in different sections of the Union often suffer greatly from delays in mail matters in consequence of distance from the seat of Government.

Now all this cannot be remedied, but much of it can and it is time that something was done to do away with the various evils and inconveniences that we labor under. These changes are far easier made now, and will get in successful operation much sooner than if the present state of things is suffered to continue until our vast postal machine becomes more extensive and complicated. We must have postal accommodations for our citizens, and a far greater extent than those which we now enjoy, and the sooner a move is made in the right direction the sooner will be the benefit and the less reason shall we have to complain that the makers and administrators of our laws neglect the interests of the nation.

How any body with a human soul in it can lend itself to the land-pirates' and baggagesmashers' opposition to the recent changes resulting in the location of the Immigrants' landing-place at Castle Garden, we cannot imagine; and in fact we believe that there is not in all this community one person who favors the agitation kept up by the runners and their accomplices except those who aspire to bask in the sunshine of their patronage as politicians or to share their guilty gains.

The simple truth is that the grogshop keepers and immegrant runners of the First Ward care nothing for the mere location aforesaid; their wrath is excited by the rigid exclusion of themselves and their assistant harpies from the Garden. Just let them in to plunder and deceive, to debauch and destroy the poor Immigrants as heretofore, and they would as lief have them landed at Castle Garden as elsewhere. It is because their craft is not merely in danger, but almost annihilated, that they persist in their howling.

The Immigrants must land somewhere, and we believe there is not in all the City another place so eligible, to convenient and so free from every tenable objection, as Castle Garden. Its best recommendation is the facility it affords for shutting out the ruffians who get up these Indignation Meetings. They try every trick, every dodge, every disguise, to gain access to the Immigrants as they land; but in vain. Each, so soon as his or her destination is ascertained, is taken directly from the general landing depot to the steamboat or railroad station whence his or her journey inland properly begins; each is furnished with a ticket to the place of his or her destination at the lowest possible price, and is provided, while awaiting his turn and the clearance of his baggage, with comfortable shelter for nothing and with wholesome food at cost. Thus he leaves the City on the very day of his arrival, or the day after at furthest, sober, clear-headed, and with all his money; whereas formerly a large share of the Immigrants were taken in and done for at the filthy, swindling, down-town grog-shops called emigrant boarding-houses, until the half if not all their money was exhausted and they debauched, body and soul, by the vile concoctions dealt out to them as liquor. Immigrants have gone into these with a thousand dollars each. and been turned out a few weeks later ragged and penniless; peor girls have been lured thither by

deceit and detained until, by force and terror,

harlots and twenty thousand more foreign pau pers in this country than there would have been if the new system now inaugurated at Castle Garden had been established even five years ago. In view of these truths-and they are obvious to all who do not willfully shut their eyes-it does seem to us amazing that some persons who would not like to be caught stealing sheep should lend themselves to the service of the runners and smashers. If they fancy they thus place themselves on the high road to office, we trust they will be taught their error.

ELECTIONS .- Alabama, - The National Intelligencer says that the new delegation is composed as follows:

Percy Walker, K. N. | 4. Sydenham Moore, Dem. Eli Shorter, Dem. 5, Wm. R. Smith, K. N. James F.Dowdell, Dem. 6, W. R. W. Cobb, Dem. 7. Sampson W. Harris, Dem.

In Kentucky, the latest report elects Albert G. Talbott (Dem.) to Congress in the most doubtful district by seven majority.

In Tennessee, according to The Union, Watkins beats Taylor in the 1st District, and Savage beats Cullom in the IVth. We suspect this is in part guess-work. The Union concedes the success of Sneed in the Knoxville (IId) District.

Our own exchanges from these States bring us no further advices.

DICKINSON ON "SAM."

The Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON wrote and dispatched in June last the following reply to certain inquiries of The Tallahassee Floridian and Journal. Though mailed so long ago, it was only published on the 4th inst., and then with disparaging comments-the querist having received more than he bargained for. It is but simple justice to Mr. D. to have it distinctly understood that he did not wait till after "Sam" was dead to write his epitaph. There are very few of Mr. D.'s opinions on political topics wherein we concur, but we can heartily second all he says in condemnation of political secret societies, whether meeting in Tammany Hall or elsewhere. Here is his letter: ALBANY, June, 1855.

ALBANY, June, 1855.

My Dear Sir:—On my return to my residence a few days since, from a professional ongagement abroad, I found your favor of a late date inquiring for my views touching the principles of the "American" or "Know-Nothing" organization. Before I found time to answer, I was hurried to this place to attend the Court of Appeals now in resision, where the business in which I am engaged affords little time or opportunity for correspondence. I will, however, as I have no concealments upon public questions, borrow a moment from my pressing duties to say quite hastily, that I have no knowledge concerning the Order to which you allude, except such as is acquired from publications purporting to give information upon the subject, and must, therefore, confine myself to such points as are embraces within this range. It is generally understood and conceded to be a secret society or organization. stood and conceded to be a secret society or organiza-tion designing to act politically in the contests of the ay. Of this secret feature I entirely disapprove, and ans unable to understand by what necessity, real or supposed, it was dictated, or upon what principle it can be justified. Free public discussion and open action on all public affairs, are essential to the beatth -nay, to the very existence—of popular liberty; and the day which finds the public mind reconciled to the secret movements of political parties, will find us far on our way to the slavery of despotism. If good men may meet in secret for good purposes, we can have no assurance that bad men, under the same plausible ex-terior, will not secretly sap the foundations of public Whether I am in favor of their platform upon the

Whether I am in favor of their platform upon the question of Domestic Slavery must depend upon what it is; or rather, whether they are in favor of miss. If their platform is to be regarded as including, upholding or justifying such political monstrosities as the "Personal Liberty Bill," recently passed into a law by the Massachusetts Legislature over the veto of Governor Gardner, then I pronounce it treason of the deeper of the property of the deeper of the property of the deeper of the platform endormation of the deeper of the platform endormation of the deeper of the published, purporting to be the voice of a majority of the Convention assembled at Philadelphia, it is in substance the same upon which I have stood for years—upon which I did not enter without counting the consequences, and which I intend to reliaquish only with life. I have not now these resolutions before me, but as I recollect them, I approve them in substance as sound national dectrine. I ignore no part of the Federal Constitution, either in theory or in prestice, to court the popular caprices of the moment, to tice, to court the popular caprices of the moment, to gain public station, or to minister to the necessities or infirmities of those in power. Nor can I distrust the soundness of principles upproved upon full considera-tion under a high sense of duty, because others may choose to adopt and embrace them.

I cannot believe that any good can be accomplished by making the birthplace a test of fidelity or merit. It

I cannot believe that any good can be accomplished by making the birthplace a test of fidelity or merit. It does not accord with but is at war with the genius of our institutions. That abuses have been practiced by the app intment of foreigners to places of trust, before sufficiently familiar with our Constitution, laws, and social system, or to which from circumstances they were unsuited, is probable. This however is in some respects commen to native as well as naturalized citizers, and arises not from a defective system but from its erroneous administration. It is in both respects the natural result of placing in the hands of the incompetent the distribution of public patronage.

Upon the subject of naturalized citizens I have been governed by considerations of justice and duty, and

governed by considerations of justice and duty, and have designed to observe the spirit of my country's Constitution. When Members of Congress engaged in Constitution. When Members of Congress engaged in a steeple chase, to see who should propose earliest, give most, and vote loudest to feed suffering Ireland from the Federal Treasury a few years since, not finding any warrant for such proceedings, I voted against it, and let public clamor exhaust itself upon my bead in denunciations. When I learned that the foreigner who had in good faith declared his intentions of citaership, by setting his foot upon a foreign shore in case of shipwreck, without any intention of remaining abread, lost the benefit of his proceedings. I introduced and procured the passage of a bill to redress the grievance. These principles have governed my public conduct and now guide my opinions. The Constitution, administered in its true spirit, is, in my judgment, sufficient for the protection of all, whether na ment, sufficient for the protection of all, whether na-tive or naturalized, and for the redress of all political evils which can be reached by human government.

I have the honor to be,
Your friend and servant,
E. S. DICKINSON,
CRARLES E. DYKE, Esq., Editor Floridian and Journal.

NORTH-WESTERN FRUIT-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION. -The annual meeting of this useful association is to be held at Burlington, Iowa, on Tuesday, September 25, 1855. It will continue in session four days. The object of the association is to promote the growth of fruit trees and fruit in the North Western States of the Union. It is composed of nursery men and fruitgrowers in these States, who invite the cooperation nd attendance of all who approve of this object.

The Committee of Arrangements solicit contributions of specimens of such fruits as are indigenous to or are cultivated in the respective localities of contributors in all parts of the Union. Also papers giving experience as to the diseases of fruits; the insects which infest them, &c., so as to increase the amount of information collected on these subjects

P. Barry of Rochester, N. Y., late Editor of The Horticulturut, is to address the association. He will exhibit specimens of the fruits of Western New-Mr. E. E. Gay of Burlington, Iowa, takes charge

of all specimens and communications.

The object of this association cannot be too highly commended. It is a branch of rural industry which has been too much neglected, but which will afford ample remuneration for any amount of well-directed labor that may be bestowed upon it. We trust that the exhibition will be as successful as it deserves to be, and that an abstract of the proceedings will be furnished us for publication.

Goods manifested in Baltimore on Saturday, the 11th, were shipped from Wheeling yesterday via Central Ohio road and boats, in five days from New-York to Wheeling, by the New-York and Baltimere

### THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH NON-ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 14-10 o'clock P. M. The stealuship America is now over ten days our and about dae at this port, but as yet nothing he been heard of her. JUDICIAL ELECTION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORL CASS, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1855. At an election for Judge of our Second District Court to-day, the Americans carried their candidate by 1,250 msjority over all a thers.

> ALABAMA ELECTION. Mosile, Monday, Aug. 13, 1831

Winston (Dem.) is certainly elected Governor of Alabama by a large majority. FUSION MOVEMENT IN MASSACHUSETTA

SPRINGFIELD, Mass , Tuesday, Aug 14, 1835, A meeting to initiate a fusion of Anti-Administration feeling of this Commonwealth with a new republican organization, is to be held at Chapman Hall on Thursday morning. It promises great success. Some of the ablest men of the State will be present. The venerable Samuel Hoar of Concord, warmly sustains the project and will attend. Mr. Rockwell, late United States Senator, gives the movement his hearty approval. It is expected to receive the countenance and support of the leading spirits alike of the old Whig and Free Soil parties and of the modern Kaon-Nothing and Know-Something organizations. It also receives the approval of many former leaders in the Democratic party-such as the Hon, Increase Sumner, ex-Gev. Boutwell. Mr. Banks, H. W. Cushman and others. It is calculated that any organization perfected out of these various powerful elements, will back up the Anti-Nebraska sentiment of the State by at least eighty thousand if not one hundred thousand

MASS REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1855. A Mass Republican State Convention is now in see

sion here, and about 1,000 people are present. Among the speakers are Senators John P. Hale and Bell of New-Hampshire, Wade of Ohio, and B. F. Butler, Esq., of New York. SECOND DISPATCH.

The large number present led to an adjournment in the afternoon from Deering Hall to a large grove near the city. Dr. Nourse of Bath presided, with fifteen Vice-Presidents, representing the principal Counties of the State. The Hon. B. F. Butler of New-York was not present, f om illness.

The Hop. B. F. Wade of Ohio was the first speaker introduced. He thought there was but one issue before the people. and that was the question of American Slavery. It is the only one worthy of their consideration. He said, the Whiz name is not only dead, but it stinks. It shows signs becasionally of convulsive spassus, as is sometimes exhibited in the dead snake's tail after the bead and body have been buried. The mighty gathering of to-day was not the result of the bidding of some potent voice, but the uprising of the people to secure great principles and perpendice freedom. It was evidence to him that the Republican movement comes directly from the people. He was in favor of the Union, but would some see it go to pieces than sacrifice the first principle of freedom [Great encering]. He believed it was in no sort of danger from the puny arm of the South.

The President then rend a letter from the Hon. B. speaker introduced. He thought there was but one The President then rend a letter from the Hon. B.

F. Butler of New-York, of which the following is an " In regard to the objects of the Republican Con-

"In regard to the objects of the Republican Convention about to be held in your State, I am free to say, that while I think it improper to interfere in any merely local questions in respect to which the people of another State are divised, I have rejoiced, and will rejoice in every demonstration of the popular scatiment in the Free States, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and in favor of the restoration of that ordinance of Freedom. The injustice and iniquity of that repeal should never be forgived, nor should the people of the Free States rest satisfied with anything short of its renewal. If it cannot be restored in form to me statute book, it must be reestablished in fact by the perpetual exclusion of the terri ory originally embraced in it from admission into the Union, except in the character and with the attributes of Free States. In laboring to accomplish this end the Republicans of Mance are engaged in a good and the Republicans of Mance are engaged in a good as the first state. States. In laboring to accomplish this end the Re-publicans of Maire are engaged in a good work. They have my hearty sympathies and my best wishes for

Ex-Governor Cleveland of Connecticut was the next speaker. He was from the Democratic party. It was impossible to dissolve the Union. The South could not live over night with it dissolved. In aliading to the Administration of Jackson and that of Pierce he said the contrast sickened him, and he would not dwell upon it. He was severe upon the Administration and its supporters, and was enthusiastically

cheared througho.t.
The Hon, John P. Hale of New-Hampshire followed in a very amusing and sarcastic speech, in which the Slave Power came in for a severe lashing. At the close of Mr. Hale's remarks Mr. Stevens, Chairman of close of Mr. Hale's remarks Mr. Stevens, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented a series de-claring it was the opinion of the Republican party that Human Freedom is paramount to all political ques-tions in the present crisis; that the Constitution is in favor of the dectrine of impartial government; that Congress is false to its sacred trust un-til it abolishes Slavery in the District of Columbia; that the Fugitive Slave Law is uncon-stitutional, and ought to be immediately and un-Columbia; that the Fugitive Slave Law is unconstitutional, and ought to be immediately and unconditionally repealed; that it is the right and duty of Congress to prohibit the introduction of new Slave States; that freedom to Nebraska and Kansas should be restored; that the Republican party accept the principles and policy which regard Slavery sectional and Freedom national.

The last resolution strongly recommends Governor Morrell to the suffrages of the people for redection.

A resolution was demanded by the people on the subject of Temperance, and the Committee presented one which, with the others, was adopt d, declaring the perpetna ion and execution of the Maine Law to be one of the fundamental principles of the Republican

of the fundamental principles of the Republican

party of Maine.

Speeches were also made by Mr. Stevens of The Timprance Journal and Mr. Richmond, a delegate to the recent Philadelphia Convention, indorsing the

Republican movement.

A neeting was held this evening at Deering's Hall, at which Mr. Bell of New-Hampshire spoke.

The number of persons present at the meeting in the afternoon is estimated at from ten to twelve thousand.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

PENNSTLY ANIA POLITICS.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1855.

The Whig Convection of Alleghany County met to-day, and resolved to make no communitions, as such action would be controlled by the Know-Nottings.

They also resolved that, as the offers of fusion with They also resolved that, as the offers of fusion with the Democratic party were rejected, the Whigs would now cooperare with the Republican movement. Eight delegates were appointed to the Whig State Conven-tion, to meet at Harrisburgh on the 11th of September, and were recommended to favor the Republican or-ganization. After the appointment of a County Com-nittee the Convention adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON. FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1855.
Meetings have been held here preliminary to the formation of a Republican Association as an adjunct to the new Northern party. The platform as proposed is decidedly Free Soil.
Secretary Guthrie has returned from Cape May. Secretary Dobbin will return to his post about the 25th inst.

Our citizens are responding to the call for relief from

STATE CONVENTION.

The State Convention of Superintendents of the Poor met bere to-day. David Ford of Alleghany was chosen President, and M. B. Converse of Cayaga and H. Killmen of Dutchess, Secretaries. No business of importance has yet been transacted. FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

The ship Grey Eagle, from Rio de Janeiro July 7, arrived here to-day. She brings no news of importance. When nineteen days out she was within six days sail from the Capes. The brig Bonita, for New-York, sailed on the 8th of July. The Indicator, from New-York, arrived on the 6th. The bark Hamilton, for Boston, and the brig Sequin, for New-York, sailed en be 8th of July. he 6th of July.